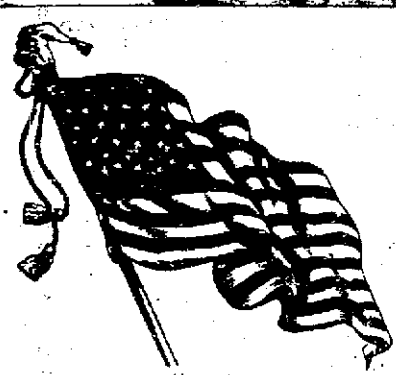


The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
BY
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CASH ON HAND. HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX.

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Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Insurrection in the Second Regiment.

We have noticed in the Madison papers, for some weeks past, allusions to the rowdyism and insubordination on the part of a portion of the volunteers of the second regiment, now encamped at that place.

We are satisfied that the whole truth has not been published, and that the press of that city have, as the Patriot says, "tenderly mentioned" the riotous and degrading conduct of a portion of the volunteers, for fear of discrediting the whole regiment and disgracing the state and the commanding officers.

The Argus of Thursday morning, however, has a severe article upon the subject, and charges the misconduct upon about fifty—or at most a hundred—of volunteers. It says that a mutiny has occurred—that men staid out of the barracks and spend the night in carousals—that a German woman was ravished and died in consequence—that the volunteers go about the streets armed with revolvers—that the citizens cannot walk the streets at night without danger of assault—that the officers connive at these things, and are unable to restrain them—that Col. Ocon is afraid of his men,—that officers appear before their soldiers in a state of semi-intoxication, and that they do not know their duty, or will not perform it.

It is proper to say that the Journal denies the outrage upon the German woman, upon the authority of Judge Vilas, the mayor, who upon investigation, pronounces it a fiction. This may be so, but it is contrary to the belief of members of the regiment.

The people of Madison, becoming indignant at the conduct of the guilty members of the regiment, fears were entertained of a riot, and a meeting was called, at which several Germans appeared with arms, but according to the Journal, they were going to keep watch in certain parts of the city, during the night. Has it come to this, that citizens must nightly guard their homes against the violence of our soldiers? This fact satisfies us of the charges of the Argus are mainly correct.

There are brave, honorable and patriotic men in that regiment, who feel keenly the disgrace which has been brought upon the whole regiment, and we may say that the whole state is dishonored.

The soldiers who have been guilty of these outrages ought never to have been mustered into the service of their country,—they should have been kept at home and punished; but we do not perceive that this act of justice to violated law has been done. They are permitted to go forth with their regiment, to blast its reputation and commit still further crimes.

The officers of the staff, also, who have thus early demonstrated their incompetency to control and discipline their men, cannot be supposed to be capable of leading them in battle, or inspiring them with confidence in any situation. We, therefore, conclude that it is the duty of somebody to have the guilty members of the regiment expelled and punished, and more capable officers appointed. Whether the governor can do this, or cause it to be done by the war department, we do not know, but we are well satisfied that something should be done to purge the second regiment of its guilty men and incompetent officers.

Exulting from Missouri.

Gov. Jackson has issued a proclamation calling fifty thousand troops into service, for the purpose, as he says, of repelling invasion, and protecting the people of Missouri against the troops of the United States. It is a declaration of war, and a determination to compel the state to secede.

This treason on the part of the governor is being promptly met by the federal forces in Missouri. Fifteen hundred troops under the command of General Lyon, are now on their way to Jefferson City to capture Jackson, and we trust, promptly hang him.

FROM CAIRO.—Three of our citizens, Messrs John Jenkins, George Baras and H. L. Smith, have been on a visit to Cairo, and have just returned. Mr. Jenkins informs us that the report of a great amount of sickness at that place is incorrect. The troops are perfectly healthy, and there has been but one death, from disease, in the camp, since it was occupied. The soldiers are in good spirits and anxious to be attacked by the enemy, of which there is little probability. The general impression at the camp is that there will be an advance upon Memphis within four weeks. Cairo and Bird's Point are well entrenched, and cannon mounted of the most effective kind.

Our friends met Mr. O. P. Martin, a printer, formerly of this city, who is in Peoria company. He, with the rest of the boys, enjoyed military life hugely.

The army now is making sad havoc in portions of Kentucky and the southern part of Indiana. The Louisville papers say that even the court house yard in that city is covered with them. They attack all the growing crops and literally strip the fields.

From the Madison Journal.
MILITARY ITEMS.—A. N. Nichols, first lieutenant and Saml H. Burrell, second lieutenant of the Milwaukee Zouaves, have resigned, and Joseph B. Oliver and Robert Ross have been commissioned as their successors.
Jas. L. Coffin, of Columbia county has been commissioned as a captain, to raise a company without expense to the state.
Orders have been sent to the Hudson City Guards to hold themselves in readiness to move to the rendezvous at Fort Du Lac, as soon as called for by the sergeant.
James D. Ruggles, of this city, has been commissioned as quartermaster of the second regiment.

Orders have been issued to the following companies, of the third and fourth regiments, if mustered into the service of the state, to stand ready to move to the rendezvous at any time after the morning of the days named below, as soon as transportation is provided, and arrangements made with railroad and steamboat companies:
THIRD REGIMENT—RENDZVOUS AT FORT DU LAC.
14th June, Green Co., Volunteers, Madison.
15th June, Green Co., Volunteers, Madison.
16th June, Green Co., Volunteers, Madison.
17th June, Green Co., Volunteers, Madison.
18th June, Green Co., Volunteers, Madison.

FOURTH REGIMENT—RENDZVOUS AT RACINE.
14th June, Johnson Co., Volunteers, Racine.
15th June, Johnson Co., Volunteers, Racine.
16th June, Johnson Co., Volunteers, Racine.
17th June, Johnson Co., Volunteers, Racine.
18th June, Johnson Co., Volunteers, Racine.

The last named company will leave Chilton, and proceed by Sheboygan and Mississippi railroad to Sheboygan, and take Tuesday's boat for Racine.

NAPOLEON'S CARE FOR HIS SOLDIERS.—It takes a great man to know the importance of little things. The attention bestowed by Napoleon on the smallest details of military organization has always seemed to us an evidence of his talent scarcely inferior to Austerlitz or Marengo. No general knew better than Napoleon that the efficiency of a soldier depends, first of all, upon his being in perfect health and splendid condition. He tried to bring up all his troops to the condition of pugilists, which they might have been. To this end, he issued orders to his officers, to the effect that things are essential, the chief of which are regular and wholesome food, regular sleep, dry and warm feet, and no powerful stimulants. Napoleon always insisted upon every soldier having two pairs of good shoes, and a good blanket. Everything else could be extemporized or dispensed with, but these—the shoes for the march and the blanket for the bivouac—could neither be extemporized nor dispensed with. When the occasion occurred, Napoleon demanded of his troops the most tremendous exertions; but the admirable health resulting from his system enabled the soldiers to endure fatigues which would have killed ordinary men. It is also to be observed that this consummate general was careful to give his troops a rest proportioned to their exhaustion, the very instant it was safe to do so.

There was nothing in which Napoleon showed more forethought and good sense than in his management of recruits. He knew that young fellows accustomed to the shop, the field, or the desk, cannot change their habits to those of the soldiers without great risk. Consequently, he was as careful and tender in managing his new troops as mothers are of their young children. He issued orders to the barlarks of war by degrees. Their first marches were only ten or twelve miles a day, with a frequent day of rest. The officers who led them from their native provinces to the scene of war were charged to make the march a pleasant series of lessons in the military art. Sometimes, when the quarters were good, when the exigency was not pressing, they would halt for ten days, and undergo a daily drill of eight hours. The consequence was that men who were new recruits when they left home arrived at camp trained and toughened soldiers.

A single week of careless handling, irregular sleep and food, damp lodgings, wet feet, and over fatigue, will half spoil and demoralize a regiment of new troops. But let them be cautiously and wisely cared for at first, and they soon become hardened and efficient.

A RICHMOND EDITOR'S RAVINGS ABOUT "THE YANKERS."—"To be conquered in open and manly fight by a nation of gentlemen, and subjugated to their sway, might drive us raving distracted with rage and shame; but for Yankers—the most contemptible and detestable of God's creation—the vile wretches, whose daily sustenance consists in the refuse of all other people—for they eat nothing that anybody else will buy—for them to lord it over us—the English language must be enlarged, new words must be invented to express the extent and depth of our feelings of mortification and shame. No, it is not possible that we can be reduced to a state which there are no words to describe.

Instead of this, we must bring these enfranchised slaves back to their true condition. They have long, very properly, looked upon themselves as our social inferiors—as our serfs—their niggardly lives—their low, vulgar and sordid occupations have ground this conviction into them. But of a sudden, they have come to imagine that their numerical strength gives them power—and they have burst the bonds of servitude, and are running riot with more than the brutal passions of a liberated wild beast. Their uprising has all the characteristics of a ferocious servile insurrection. Their first act is demolition—the destruction of everything which has the appearance of superiority, which excites their envy and hate and which, by contrast, exposes the shameful deformity of their own lives.

They have suggested to us the invasion of their territory and the robbery of their banks and jewelry stores. We may profit by the suggestion, so far as the invasion goes—for that will enable us to restore them to their normal condition and teach them that capital has its power, and that the attitude of a miser toward his property is not that of a miser toward a miser, but that of a gentleman toward a gentleman—images incongruous and unnatural!!!—Richmond Whig.

PASS AROUND THE TRAITOR.—The Richmond Examiner boasts that the telegraph at Washington City was used during the whole of last winter and spring to promote the interests of the traitors plotting to overthrow the government, and mentions one William O'Connell, a young Virginian, who was an operator in the office. It being the tool they principally used, it is this precious specimen received and transmitted their traitorous messages, and then carefully locked them up in a safe, never allowing any one else to see them. Having been informed that all telegraphic messages were to be seized by the government, he burned these objectionable ones, and then coolly invited the officers to take the remainder. The name of William O'Connell will do to complete a trio, of which Floyd and Benedict Arnold are lesser lights.

GIDDINGS ZOUAVES.—A company of 90 men from Ashtabula called the "Giddings Zouaves," under the command of a son of Joshua R. Giddings, reached here on the mail train yesterday afternoon, and left for Camp Dennison at 2:44 p. m. The senior Giddings has sent them word from Montreal that if the state or government would furnish them with the best of everything, he will do so at his own expense.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

It is reported on good authority that no attempt will be made to the rebels at Manassas until Harper's Ferry is taken. Congressman Potter is soon to have a commission in the volunteer service.
It is known that persons have left this country for Europe to fit out privateers to wage hostilities against American commerce. The government is on their track. Some of them are natives of the northern states.
Commercial's special.—To-day sensation rumors are flying that Beauregard, at the head of a large body of troops will soon attack Washington. It is said the war department received the news from persons who came here, eluding the enemy's pickets. They say the rebels are to make a dash on Washington at all hazards.

There are now 24,000 troops on both sides of the Potomac.
Post's special says intense excitement exists in consequence of a rumor that rebels are marching on Washington. Advice to this effect have been received at the war department, but they are not relied upon. Scott says he is not afraid of any advance of the rebels.
No apprehension is felt that rebels can make anything like a successful demonstration against Washington.

LOUISVILLE, June 12.
Dr. Urban attempted to raise a secession flag over his dwelling to-day. Mayor Delph gave notice that he would not answer for the safety of the lives of the family or property, and he desisted. A large crowd of Union men had assembled near, many of whom were armed.
Garnett Duncan, father of Col. Blanton Duncan, at Harper's Ferry, is of opinion that there is truth in the rumor of the intention of the Kentuckians at Harper's Ferry to desert in a body.

MARTINSBURG, June 13.
The first southern mail from Richmond arrived to-day.
An officer of the Baltimore and Ohio road says the confederates claim only 15,000 at the Ferry.

HAGERSTOWN, June 13.
Firing is still proceeding at Dam No. 4. A company of sharpshooters have gone to assist the Unionists.
WASHINGTON, June 13.
The president and cabinet to-day visited the headquarters of Virginia.

It is considered certain that all foreign governments will refuse recognition of or countenance the seceded states.
Gen. Schenck has been assigned to the command of the Ohio troops and Michigan regiment here, thus attaching him to the military department of Washington.
The secessionists fled from Falls Church nine miles from here. The people desist federal troops to occupy the place.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.
The steamer Jaten, with the 2d battalion of the 1st regiment of Missouri volunteers, under command of Lieut. Col. Andrews, one section of Capt. Totten's Light Artillery, and two companies of regulars, under Capt. Lathrop, and the steamer J. C. Swan, with the 1st battalion of the 1st regiment, under Blair, and another section of Totten's battery, and a detachment of pioneers, and Gen. Lyon and staff, numbering fifteen hundred, all told,—left here this afternoon for some point up the Missouri River, supposed to be Jefferson City. Horses, wagons, all necessary camp equipment, ammunition, and provisions for a long march accompanied them.

In the case of O. W. Barrett, arrested for treason, before Judge Treat, in the U. S. district court, to-day, examination was waived, and the prisoner released in \$10,000 bonds for trial before the U. S. circuit court on the 8th of July. In the cases of Col. Preston, Edward Blennerhassett and Edmund A. Pignero, examination was postponed till to-morrow in the two former cases, and the latter was discharged.

BALTIMORE, June 13.
Frederick county gives a large vote for Thomas M. Webster, Union, is elected in the district. The 2d is doubtful. Results from the 8th are favorable to Calvert, Union.

In the city the election was quiet. Winter Davis is defeated by Henry May, who claims to be a Unionist. Leary is thought to be elected in the 3d district. The vote is small.

ALEXANDRIA, June 13.
A person just returned from the vicinity of Romney reports that after the rebels retreated they were reinforced, and then marched back to Romney, when the small federal force there retired.

The largest meeting ever held here adoption of unanimous resolutions requesting Senator Bayard, of Delaware, to resign.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.
Ex-Minister Dallas received his friends at his residence this morning. In response to an address by Col. Snowden, he made an earnest Union speech.

HAGERSTOWN, June 13.
Gen. Cadwallader and staff reached Greencastle to-day. He takes command of the division which will cross the Potomac at Williamsport, or at some other ford near that place.

Col. Kern commands the division which moves through Hagerstown and Sharpsburg, on the Maryland side, and directly opposite the ferry.

The fourth brigade has reached a point three miles below Greencastle.

Gen. Patterson will remove his headquarters soon to this place.

WASHINGTON, June 13.
Secretary Chase has just addressed another circular to collectors of customs, referring to the instructions of the 2d of May, prohibiting the transmission of munitions of war, provisions, or other supplies, to persons insurrection against the United States. They are further instructed to exercise the utmost vigilance in arresting and detaining all merchandise, of whatever character.

BERNARD, Mo., June 13.
It is reported that state troops have a battery on Dodd's Island, just below the mouth of the Osage river, and that there are no troops at Osage Bridge.

A steamer just from Jefferson City reports that troops are concentrating there rapidly. Twelve hundred are reported on the way from Saline county, Gov. Jackson's residence, and 500 from Cooper county, both secession strongholds.

WHEELING, June 13.
The convention met at the United States court room.

Mr. Carlisle, chairman of the committee on business, reported a declaration, reviewing the unhappy condition of the state; setting forth the usurpations of the Richmond convention; offering a bill of rights; repudiating alliance with the southern confederacy, and vacating the offices of all who adhere to it, whether legislative, executive or judicial.

The reading of the declaration was listened to with profound interest. Not a dissenting opinion was expressed. It was made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. Pawton, of Ohio county, offered a resolution setting forth the grievances long suffered by Western Virginia, and declaring their intention never to submit to the ordinance of secession, but to maintain their rights in the Union. Adopted.
Mr. Frost, of Jackson county, offered a resolution calling upon all persons in rebellion, especially in arms, to immediately disband and return to their allegiance to the constitution of the United States.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]
MORNING DESPATCHES.
WASHINGTON, June 13.
Numbers of the friends of the late Senator Douglas, representing various states, assembled to-night for the purpose of concerting measures to erect a suitable monument to his honor, and make preparations for delivering a eulogy upon the deceased, on the evening of the 4th of July.
John A. Dix will be commissioned a Major General to-morrow.

Hon. E. J. Morris has accepted the mission to Constantinople, and will forward to Gov. Curtin a resignation of his seat in congress.

The president of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal had an interview with Gen. Johnston, commander of the rebel forces. He remonstrates against the destruction of the dams and other property of the company, claiming that they were the property of Maryland. Johnston said his orders were positive to destroy all property that could be made to benefit the United States forces, and it was nonsense to talk of property as belonging to Maryland, for it belonged to the rebellion. He should therefore obey instructions, and destroy everything that he could reach. The president says he thinks the number of troops at Harper's Ferry is as large as has been reported.

The Kentuckians, to the number of 800, are encamped on the Maryland side, opposite the Ferry. They were ordered to retire across the Ferry, but refused to obey. They were told that they were trespassing on the soil of Maryland. To obviate this objection they leased from the owners the ground on which they encamped, and so remained. The rebels show that they don't know upon which side the Kentuckians would fight.

It is reported that the rebels are erecting a battery at Mathews' Point, some miles below Aquia Creek. This may interfere with the navigation of the Potomac, and perhaps require its immediate removal.—The channel at this point is close under the Virginia shore.

The steamers Freeborn and Regulate left the navy yard to-day with sealed orders; possibly the navy is to prevent the completion of this battery, to be joined by the Pawnee which remains off Aquia Creek. These steamers have changed their armament and now have long 32 pounders.

Two noted secessionists have been arrested here and placed under surveillance.
The Tribune's despatch says that the rebels are transporting arms in Maryland.

Gen. Scott is not entirely confident of the security of the city, and has given orders recently, of a character which implies some expectation of the sudden onset of a guerrilla force from the north.
Trustworthy reports from Point Comfort reduces the number killed in the Bethel skirmish to twelve, seven of which fell in action, and five have since died of their wounds. Some are still missing.

Persons who reached the city this evening from Montgomery county, Md., report vehicles of every description, laden with arms, ammunition and provisions from Baltimore, were passing over the turnpikes leading throughout that county during the entire night, on their way to Virginia. We are also credibly informed that contraband goods are almost daily being shipped from the Chesapeake to the rebels.

According to a report that reached Great Falls this evening, a detachment of rebels engaged about 11 o'clock this morning in driving back a Virginia force which had crossed the river at Goss Creek, four miles above Edward's Ferry, and thirty from Georgetown.

Col. Everett's three companies of district volunteers, who left by the boat from Great Falls up the canal, were obliged to leave them about 8 miles from there. The boats running aground, they marched up the path to the ferry, where they have probably joined Col. Stone by this time.

Herald's Despatch.—The government movements show a determination to carry Harper's Ferry at all hazards. From all the statements made, it is calculated that something like 35,000 men will, in a day or two, surround that place. Gen. Scott deems this force sufficient to hold this position in check and forestall any aggressive movement on Washington, for it appears from evidence in possession of the government, that such a design was really entertained. It is understood that the government has lately received important advices from the Adriatic. It appears that Lord Palmerston recedes from the position hitherto taken by the British cabinet in reference to the rebels. Private letters from Secretary Seward forestalled him, announcing the acceptance by the United States of the proposal of the Great Powers to unite in making privateering piracy. Henceforth the English cabinet will respect the authority of the cabinet at Washington extending over all the territory of the United States, and stipulations now existing, will sustain as heretofore the intercourse between the two countries.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.
FREDERICK, Md., June 13.
Reported that the bridge across the Potomac at Harper's Ferry has been entirely blown up and destroyed. Between 4 and 5 o'clock this a. m., an explosion was distinctly heard and the smoke of a burning structure seen by parties here. Also reported that all the troops at Harper's Ferry, and the Maryland shore and the town of Harper's Ferry has been evacuated by the great body of the troops recently there. A small force is yet there, probably the rear guard of the retreating army. It is said that 8 car loads of provisions are destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the federal troops, who were supposed to be concentrating from the direction of Green Castle and Cumberland. The destruction of the bridge may be regarded as certain. Confirmatory intelligence has been received within a few minutes. The bridge at Shepherdstown is also burnt.

BALTIMORE, June 14.
Complete returns from the 3d district give the Union candidate the election by 375 majority. This district gave Breckinridge a majority last fall. There is nothing from the 1st district yet. The general impression is that the whole Union delegation, except H. W. Davis, is elected.

PORTSMOUTH, Monrovia, June 13.
It is confirmed that the rebels had retreated from Great Bethel so far as their main body is concerned, but the place is still held by them, and can be occupied by a large body very shortly.

Capt. Davis, son of Judge Davis, Lieut. Chas. H. Leaman and Dr. Martin, of Col. Duryea's regiment, yesterday entered the enemy lines with a flag of truce, and went back to the Maryland shore, and returned with a formidable force at Great Bethel, but were not allowed to examine the works, and from there to Yorktown were conducted by bridge paths, escorted by a sergeant and four soldiers, who met them at New Market bridge, three miles from Hampton, to which the secession pickets extend.

They were courteously treated by Col. J. B. Magruder, who commanded at Great Bethel. There was a large encampment of cavalry at Yorktown, and the place was being strongly fortified. There were also batteries between Great Bethel and Yorktown. The secessionists report one killed and five wounded at the engagement at Great Bethel, and express the hope that Gen. Pierce may be retained in command.

Major Winthrop was shot by a Louisiana rifleman while heading a vigorous charge. He was hurled by rebels and his heroism greatly praised.

Two Zouaves were taken prisoners. The rebels say they have other prisoners whom they were willing to exchange.

The Markets.
New York, June 14.
Flour receipts 16,995 bbls, market favors buyers; sales at 4,554.70 for super western, 4,755.05 common to medium extra western. Receipts of wheat 160,831 bushels, market firm for sound spring, with active demand, while unsound is heavy; sales 123,000 bushels at 1.16 for prime Mil. chub, 9041.08 Chicago spring, 1.17, 1818 amber Iowa.

Special to the New York Times.
WASHINGTON, June 11.
The unfortunate affair at Great Bethel, near Newport News, and its disastrous consequences, are the theme of conversation in every circle. The rashness of Gen. Pierce is everywhere condemned, and his unfitness to command is universally conceded. Such blunders as marching men into an enemy's country without food and without ammunition, are denounced as inexcusable crimes, and such a call for punishment.

Lincoln's Globe, among the killed, was one of the first officers, probably one of the best artillerymen that we have. He leaves a young wife and two children, resident in Philadelphia. His father left Washington this morning to visit his son, expecting to find him in command of the battery at Newport News, and, of course alive and well. It will be a terrible blow to him to find only the mangled corpse of his brave boy.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.
It has been finally determined to detail Capt. Meigs to the quartermaster's department. It is stated that he has never done a day's duty in the field, and has no practical knowledge of the details of the office. It is, of course, he has no errors to unlearn. He is honest, but is understood to be one of the most extravagant of public men.

GEN. BUTLER'S CONTRABAND.
"Contrabands" are beginning to be plenty through all our camps over in Virginia. At a moderate estimate, there are five to ten chattels attached to each regiment, and as many more in the hands of the quartermaster. They are held subject to the claims of their owners, but not likely soon to be called for, as their owners just now appear to prefer straight necks to such movable goods.

ANOTHER BRIGADIER GENERAL.
Ex-Gov. Stanton of Kansas has been commissioned as a Brigadier General in the United States army, and has been detailed for duty in New Mexico, where he is to raise two regiments. One of these regiments is to be commanded by St. Vrain, and is to be enlisted from the native New Mexican; the other regiment is to be composed of Americans, and commanded by Kit Carson.

The Mounted Rifles and the detachment of the First Cavalry, now on duty at Mexico, are to come home. They are to be replaced by the recruits sent out under Capt. Granger. Gen. Stanton's headquarters will be at Santa Fe.

I am authorized to say that the government wants troops, and will receive any regiments that may come to Washington. If regiments come on their own responsibility they will be received, whether they have state authority or not for their coming.

As evidence that the government wants troops which it cannot get, I state the fact that the government ordered two regiments from the Blair depot, one of which was to be Col. Clark's Cayuga regiment. Only Col. Clark's regiment came through, no other being in readiness.

CHECKING PERISPERATION.—A Boston merchant "lending a hand" on board one of his ships, on a windy day, found himself at the end of an hour and a half pretty well exhausted and perspiring freely. He sat down to rest. The cool wind from the sea was delightful, and engaging in conversation time passed faster than he was aware of. In attempting to rise, he found himself unable to do so without great effort. He was taken home and put to bed, where he remained two years, and for a long time afterward could only hobble about with the aid of a crutch.

Less exposures than this have, in constations not so vigorous, resulted in inflammation of the lungs, "pneumonia," ending in death in less than a week, or causing tedious rheumatism, to be a source of torture for a lifetime. Multitudes of lives would be saved every year, and an incalculable amount of human suffering prevented if parents would begin to explain to their children the danger of exposure to the elements, the danger which attends cooling off too quickly after exercise, and the importance of not standing still after exercise, work or play, or of remaining exposed to a wind, or sitting at an open window or door, or of pulling off any garment, even the hat or bonnet, while in a heat. It should be remembered by all that a cold never comes without a cause, and that in four times out of five it is the result of leaving off exercise too suddenly, or of remaining still in the wind, or in a cooler atmosphere, than that in which the exercise has been taken, and that the colder the weather the more need there is in coming into the house, to keep on all the clothing, except India rubber or damp shoes, for several minutes afterward. Very few rooms are heated higher than 65° when the thermometer is within 20° of zero, while the temperature of the body is always at 98°, in health, so that if a man comes into a room which is 30° colder than his body, he will rapidly cool off, too much so, often, even if the external clothing is not removed.

It need not be necessary that the perspiration be visible and excrete which excites the circulation beyond what is natural, causes a proportional increase of perspiration, the sudden checking of which induces dangerous diseases and certain death every day.—Hall's Journal of Health.

PREPARED FOR A PROBABLE EMERGENCY.
—The Augusta Constitutionalist of the 30th ult., says:

"President Davis' war horse passed through this city last night, on his way to Richmond. A company of his staff accompanied him, and he was accompanied by a man in a uniform which is a compromise, to be used in case the rider should lose his way."

This compass will be very useful in the wilderness, to which it is supposed Jeff. will have to betake himself soon after he takes the field. It was very thoughtful in the saddle-maker: Commanders-in-chief are very liable to lose their way. Santa Anna did once.

The following is the copy of an order given by Gen. Butler, on his men leaving of Relay House for Baltimore. It was furnished to a friend by one of Gen. B.'s aids: "If any man is shot from any house, let the column halt and not advance till the house is leveled to the ground, and the people there in shall know earth no more."

They Want a King.
For a long time it has been suspected that the South Carolina rebels desired to have a king to govern them. Mr. Russell in his letters to the London Times, which reach us by the Fulton, confirms the belief that the Carolinians long to return to a monarchy. According to his statement, he received in another communication, or at least the plan of the rebels, to declare nothing so much as "one of the royal race of England to rule over them." Their "admiration for monarchical institutions on the English model, for privileged classes, and for a landed aristocracy and gentry is undisguised and apparently genuine." "If that confounded ship had sunk," say they, "with those—Pilgrim Fathers on board, we never should have been driven to these extremities."

The admiration of monarchical institutions, privileged classes and a titled nobility, prevails not alone in South Carolina. It is an universal thought in the minds of the ringleaders of the rebellion. From Alexandria to Galveston, Eastern Virginia is as full of it as South Carolina.

The ideal of a government among the secession slave holders embraces these features: 1st. The working class, to be slaves—property of the rich. 2d. A landed aristocracy, ranked as marquises, lords, counts and dukes, and wielding all the legislative power, and holding all the offices. 3d. The poor whites to be reduced to the condition of serfs, and used to keep the blacks in subjection. 4th. A large standing army to support the authority of the ruling caste and royal family. 5th. A hereditary emperor with a grand court, an abundance of courtiers, and a great mob of princes and dukes of the royal blood. 6th. Reopening of the slave trade and free traffic in negroes from Africa. 7th. Territorial expansion; the acquisition of Mexico, Central America and the West India Islands.

To these may be added a union of church and state, a national debt, re-introduction of ex-slaves into the army, and the admitted estates and titles to eldest sons, and quartering the others on the army, navy, church and civil list.

The utter disregard of the popular will in every step in this rebellion, and the high-handed usurpations of the leaders, are signs of what Jeff. Davis and his fellow conspirators intend to do whenever they succeed in establishing their authority over a portion of American soil.

If there were no other reason, the loyal citizens of the republic should ally around the stars and stripes, to crush utterly this accursed attempt to plant monarchical institutions, privileged classes, and a military despotism on a portion of the territory of the United States. The lovers of liberty want no such neighbors on this continent. They would rather endure famine and plague, and drench the land in blood, than permit this Upas tree to take root, and spread its poisonous branches in the free winds of their country.—Chicago Tribune.

Professor Allen, of Rhode Island, brought into the city a large balloon, which he inflated from the city gas pipe, at the corner of Massachusetts avenue and Fourth street, and afterwards loaded it down with sand bags for more convenient transportation to the Rhode Island camp, about one mile north of the Capitol; at which place a cord five thousand feet long was attached to the basket, and an ascension made to that height. The balloon is for immediate reconnoitering purposes, and it is said that he will start on his aerial voyage early to-morrow morning.—Washington Cor. Philadelphia Inquirer, June 10th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
MUSIC! MUSIC!!
WE have made arrangements with Messrs. Root & Cady, publishers, to receive their

DISOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of Root & Cady, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All business of the late firm will receive attention by both members until dissolved. J. C. JENKINS, J. C. JENKINS, J. C. JENKINS.

KNOWLTON & JACKSON.
Attorneys at Law, Exchange Block, Janesville, Wis. J. N. KNOWLTON, A. A. JACKSON.

DISOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of Knowlton & Jackson, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. J. N. KNOWLTON, A. A. JACKSON.

AUCTION SALE.
I WILL sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on

TUESDAY NEXT,
At two o'clock P. M., the property where I live; also ten acres of land in Clark & Winthrop's addition to this city, with a dwelling on it. J. C. JENKINS.

ADJOURNMENT.
The sale above advertised is postponed until

FRIDAY, JUNE 14th,
at 10 o'clock A. M. The sale will be positive and will take place on the premises. W. H. PARKER.

WANTED.—A young girl about 10 years old, to do a day's work. Apply at this office. J. C. JENKINS.

DR. S. J. DEWEY,
Oculist and Artist!
OF ROCKFORD, ILL.

WILL treat all diseases to which the Eye and Ear are subject. Dr. D. being a physician and a graduate of the New York Ophthalmic College, with an experience of ten years practice in the northwest; devoted to diseases of the Eye and Ear, feels assured in warranting the afflicted to receive relief. No charge for examination. Where no benefit is secured no charges are made. Terms per week \$3.00.

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BOOTS AND SHOES!
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